It was the rainy season. As I splashed through the water and slipped in the red mud, my imagination was not spurred to action. But I had been ordered to incorporate a city, and there was nothing to do but incorporate it. Fortunately Burnham, the famous Chicago architect, had laid out a worthy plan for Baguio development. And there was William M. Haube, hard-headed district engineer, to advise me. A book on highway construction digested, officials and citizens consulted, and optimism recaptured, I was able to see the Baguio of the future, a city of distances, a city of homes, a health Mecca for the Orient, a second capital of the Philippines.

I was ready to report. The Philippine Commission approved my Baguio Charter. A new city, the City of Baguio, was on the map.

The City of Baguio is one of the two chartered cities in the Philippines, is the summer capital of the Philippines, and is a famous mountain resort. Also, as this is written, Baguio is the most prosperous place in the Philippines, which means that it is one of the most prosperous places in the world.

Baguio was known to the Spaniards, but was then little more than a name 5 and this name not at all complimentary, since Baguio signifies storm. On the coming of the Americans, Baguio was found to be nothing but a small Igorot *rancheria.* At first a simple form of municipal government was adopted for Baguio, and it became a township. This type of government continued until the Baguio Charter was approved, to take effect on the first day of September, 1909.

After American occupation, it was fortunate

for Baguio that two members of the Philippine Commission, Dean C. Worcester and William H. Taft, became its champions. The anecdote is classical of how Taft, in search of health, gave heed to Worcester's suggestion, and having arrived in Baguio and having found Baguio to be all that was claimed for it, cabled Secretary of War Root at Washington, "Stood trip well, rode horseback to 5,000 feet altitude." Root, having a